IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the substitute specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraphs at page 7, lines 5-23 with the following amended paragraphs:

Further, as the functional chelating agent, any of an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and a heterocycle with a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and a carbonyl group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and an ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and a heterocycle with a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and a carbonyl group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and an ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, and an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a hydroxylamino group and a carbonyl group is preferable.

In these functional chelating agents, each of the phenolic hydroxy group in case that the chelating agent has the phenolic hydroxy group, the carboxyl group in case that the chelating agent has the carboxyl group, and the hydroxyl group in case that the chelating agent has the hydroxylamino group is subjected to deprotonation and an oxygen atom is bonded to the metal atom. Then, the chelate is formed due to a formation of a coordinate bond by the nitrogen atom of the heterocycle, the ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, or the carbonyl group. These functional chelating agents are useful since a coloring property, a light-emitting property, or

semiconductivity can be easily developed by bonding to the metal atom and, what is more, the bonding strength for the metal is strong.

Please replace the paragraph at page 15, line 24 - page 16, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

First, as the functional chelating agent, any of an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and a heterocycle with a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and a carbonyl group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and an ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and a heterocycle with a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and a carbonyl group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and an ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, and an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a hydroxylamino group and a carbonyl group is preferable.

Please replace the paragraph at page 20, lines 3-7 with the following amended paragraph:

As the organic compound which a chelate is formed by the phenolic hydroxy group and the ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, derivatives of salicylideneamine shown by the following structure formulas (23) to (27) are representative. Further, a salicylideneamine dimmer can be used as shown by the following structure formulas (28) to (31). However, the organic compound is not limited to these in the present invention.

Please replace the paragraph at page 24, line 11 - page 25, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

As the organic compound in which a chelate is formed by the carboxyl group and the ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, salicylidene aminoacids represented by the following structure formulas (38) to (40) (Since a metal is coordinated also by a phenolic hydroxy group, these are also the above-mentioned organic compound in which a chelate is formed by the phenolic hydroxy group and the ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group) and benzylideneamino acids represented by the following structure formulas (41) to (43) are representative. However, the organic compound is not limited to these in the present invention. In the present invention, as shown by the following structure formulas (38) to (43), the structure in which an aromatic ring is bonded to a carbon atom of the ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group is preferable from the standpoints of a light-emitting property and semiconductivity.

Please replace the paragraph at page 29, lines 17-26 with the following amended paragraph:

First, as the functional chelating agent, any of an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and a heterocycle with a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and a carbonyl group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a phenolic hydroxy group and an ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and a heterocycle with a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and a carbonyl group, an organic compound in which a chelate is formed by a carboxyl group and an ~~azomethyne~~ azomethine group, and an organic

compound in which a chelate is formed by a hydroxylamino group and a carbonyl group is preferable.